

FUSHIMI AT WEST POINT.

"FINE" SAYS THE PRINCE WHEN THE CADETS MARCH BY.

That's the Only English Word He Knows—Will Arrange for the Exportation of Cavalry Horses to Japan—Pleased With the Way the Academy is Run.

Prince Sadanura Fushimi, hero of the battle of Nanshan Hill and foster brother of the Mikado, visited the United States Military Academy at West Point yesterday. He spent more than six hours going through the institution from one end to the other, and when his visit was over he declared that he had never before been so thoroughly impressed with the general efficiency of this Government's way of doing things. Not only was he greatly pleased with the fine appearance of the stalwart young men who are being educated for Uncle Sam's service, but he also plainly showed his admiration for many of the practical details connected with the management of the institution.

Incidentally the Prince's visit brought out the report that before he leaves the country he will arrange for the exportation of a lot of good blooded horses to Japan, in an effort to raise the standard of cavalry horses in the Japanese Army, which is said to be very low. A verification of the report could not be got from the Prince or his staff, but it came from a man with whom the Prince had talked considerably in the course of the day.

Dressed in the brightly colored fatigue uniform of a Japanese General, his bosom adorned with the insignia of the Rising Sun and Chrysanthemum orders and all aglow with gold spurs and a highly burnished sword and scabbard, the Prince, with his staff, consisting of Major Mihara, A. Sato, Count Tarashima and Richard H. Taylor, representative of the State Department, appeared at the West Shore station in Weehawken at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis Loomis and Col. Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington who had been sent on to represent the Government in entertaining the Prince, met the party there. A special train, made up of General Passenger Agent C. E. Lamborn's private car and one of the New York Central's best observation engines, carried the party to their destination in almost record time. The train had the right of way over everything on the track, and extra precautions had been taken in having a flagman stationed at every crossing.

As the Prince left the train he was met by Gen. Mills, superintendent of the academy, and his staff, all in uniform in their gaudy braided uniforms. As the procession of carriages approached the brow of the hill in view of the grounds, one of the big field guns boomed out twenty-one times in salute.

The visitors were driven at once to Memorial Hall, where the Prince met all the officers stationed at the academy. He started on his tour of inspection. He appeared to be eager to know the why and the wherefore of everything he saw, and he kept his interpreter busy asking and answering questions.

It was mess hour when the Prince and the party got to the messroom. The 500 cadets were busy eating as only 500 hungry cadets can. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, for that was part of the programme, the call for "attention" rang out in the big room. At almost the same moment the Prince and the officers who had him in charge appeared in the doorway. There was a crash and a clatter as though somebody had dropped a thousand knives and forks and spoons from above, a hurried scraping of feet and then utter silence.

What the Prince saw in the kitchen, which was part of the programme, was as anything else that came before his notice during the day. One thing that he thought was very much to the good was a potato peeler—one of the mechanical kind that will skin enough to feed the entire Academy at any meal in a few minutes. The Prince spent ten minutes admiring it.

The Prince and his staff, with Secretary Loomis and Col. Symons, were entertained at luncheon at Supt. Mills's house. When they reappeared on the grounds at 2:15 a snowstorm had set in and the thermometer had dropped several degrees. In spite of this, though, the cadets, in their long, gray winter coats, filed out on the parade grounds in six companies for an exhibition drill.

In the gymnasium, after the review, the Prince saw the plectra, men who have been in the Academy only a few months, put through their drills. Major Mihara made a few observations on his own hook in the gymnasium. He watched one husky cadet about six feet tall doing stunts with the weight machines fastened to the wall. The major isn't very big, but he is broad and well developed. He was a hand at the game himself, and although he had to jump to reach the handles he brought them down with a big bump when he got his hands on them.

It was said of Major Mihara during his visit at the Point that he had been known his intention to enter the field again as soon as he returns to Japan. He served with the Prince at Nanshan Hill. He was said to have talked with the Major, said also that he seemed to have a certain definite feeling, as many Japanese officers and soldiers profess to have before entering an engagement, that he will perish, but he is, notwithstanding, these men say, the happiest and merriest man in the Prince's suite.

Just before leaving the grounds the Prince dropped into the riding hall for a few moments. That, it was said, was the department in which he was the most interested, for it was in one in which Japan's army was the weakest and the one which he wanted to see built up. He watched the exercises with the greatest interest, and often talked with Major Mihara about the things he saw there.

He returned New York at 5:30 o'clock. A good many people have wondered since the Prince arrived in this country why a man who had distinguished himself so much in the war should have withdrawn before the contest was settled. That question was answered yesterday by a person who had talked with the Prince. He said that it was the Mikado's desire that the Prince should not risk his personal safety further in the war. The Mikado, this man said, could not have kept a man of the Prince's temperance and ambition out of the struggle, if he had remained at home. Mayor McClellan gave a dinner last night at his home, 10 Washington Square North, in honor of Prince Fushimi. It was entirely informal. All the members of the Prince's staff attended. Among others present were James H. Sullivan, Morris K. Jepp, W. Butler Durnan, Police Commissioner McAdoo and Sen. J. C. McLean.

DEFEW MEN AND THE CAUCUS.

Politicians Hear a Bummer of the "Important If True" Variety.

One of the reports put about at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, which few seemed inclined to accept, was that the fifty or more members of the State Legislature who are pledged to vote for the return of Chauncey M. Depew to the United States Senate might not attend the Republican caucus which will be held in Albany in the second week of January to decide upon the nominee to be presented to the Legislature.

The report had that William Barnes, Jr., and George W. Dunn, who are working for the reelection of Senator Depew, have decided that if in the next two weeks it should appear that Senator Depew will not be able to command a majority of the caucus they will suggest to the Depew forces the advisability of staying away from the caucus and leaving it to the other side to find a majority in the Legislature.

The full Republican caucus would number 140 votes, 75 necessary to make a choice. Should the Depew adherents attend the meeting and vote on a candidate they would be bound by the action of the majority. A majority of the two houses, however, is 101 votes, and with the fifty Depew adherents refusing to vote for any one but their candidate it is apparent that a deadlock would be created unless a number of Democrats voted for one or the other of the Republican candidates. The whole report, however, did not seem to impress politicians who heard it as anything more than an indication that the feeling is becoming acute.

INVESTIGATORS MADE DRUNK.

New Charge in Indiana's Attempt to Make the Vandalias Pay \$3,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—William A. Ketcham, former Attorney-General of Indiana and as such employed to try to force the Vandalias Railroad Company to pay the State the sum of \$3,000,000, filed a complaint against the company to-day alleging that the State had been prevented in the past from investigating and enforcing its claim because of the corruption of its agents by the company.

The case was in the courts several months ago and the Supreme Court found in favor of the State and fixed the amount as approximately \$1,000,000. The company appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that tribunal reversed the judgment on the ground that the State had slept on its rights and had delayed too long in the attempt to enforce its claim. The case was sent back to the State courts with instructions to find for the railroad company, but Ketcham secured permission to file another suit showing why the claim had not been prosecuted.

The complaint to-day charges that when the Legislature sent its committee to investigate the books of the company, to discover the amount of indebtedness under its special charter, the members of the committee got free transportation and hotel expenses at the expense of the company. The members of the committee were made drunk, he says, in order to prevent the investigation. It is also charged that members of certain committees were bought outright and that, as it was through the company's funds upon the State that investigation was being made from time to time, the company cannot in equity claim exemption because of the lapse of time.

Evidence will be taken under the complaint and members of the legislative committee who were charged with selling out to the company will be called to testify.

INDICTING THE WHITECAPS.

500 Persons May Be Prosecuted in Mississippi for Terrorizing Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The Grand Jury at Brookhaven, Lincoln county, Miss., under instructions from District Judge Wilkinson, has gone actively to work to suppress the whitecaping which has prevailed in that part of Mississippi for two years.

The investigation made by the Grand Jury has disclosed that some of the leading officials in the county have not only been in sympathy with the whitecaps, but have acted with them. The first three indictments found were against T. J. McGowan, a member of the Legislature from Lincoln, and J. C. Bryant and G. B. Willis, members of the County Board of Supervisors. Judge Wilkinson says that these indicted officials will be compelled to resign their offices under threat of impeachment.

It is now probable that between 300 and 500 persons will be indicted in the county for whitecaping, out of a whole population of 3,000. The Grand Jury brought out all the facts in regard to the organization, which was originally formed under the name of the Farmers' Protective League, with the avowed object of controlling the labor of the county in the interests of the farmers. The movement finally developed into one against the negroes, some of whom were run out of the county and two killed. W. J. Yarbrough was elected Governor he secured a special appropriation to break up the whitecaps, and in conjunction with some of the local authorities he has finally succeeded in doing so.

JULIED W. G. CRONSHAW, JR.

Miss Patterson Runs Away on the Eve of Marriage and Weds C. E. Scarlett.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—To escape marrying a man she did not love, who was to have wedded her on Monday, Miss Beatrice E. Patterson, daughter of George F. Patterson of Patterson, Ramsey & Co., fled to Washington this morning and this afternoon married the man of her choice, Charles E. Scarlett.

The man who had been selected by Miss Patterson's parents was W. G. Cronshaw, Jr., a well known young clubman of New York. He arrived here this afternoon to visit his bride and prepare for the wedding and was much put out when telegram reached the Patterson home from the bride, announcing her marriage to Scarlett.

The couple were accompanied to Washington by Miss Isabel Ramsey, a friend of the bride. Miss Ramsey is a daughter of Mr. Robert Ramsey, the bride's father's partner. Miss Ramsey acted as maid of honor, and the best man was George Chipman of Baltimore, who went to Washington last night and paved the way for the wedding.

Patterson, Ramsey & Co. are the leading ship owners and exporters in this city. Mr. Ramsey was former president of the Chamber of Commerce. Young Scarlett is a neighbor of the Pattersons. The elopers have gone to New York.

SAVANNAH LINE.
Offers a delightful sea trip to Florida during Christmas week.—Ad.

CHILD'S PICTURE OF DIVORCE.

DOROTHY WRITES TO THE COURT ABOUT HER MAMMA.

Court Holds That the Mother of the Little Douglas Girls Still Has a Right to See Them Four Hours a Day Every Three Weeks, Whether They Like It or Not.

William Scott Douglas and Elizabeth Robbins were married about fourteen years ago and had two children, Dorothy and Alison. On Nov. 25, 1898, the husband got a divorce, with the custody of the children. The correspondent named in the action was Fred Oakes, amateur billiard expert, and four days after the decree was entered Mrs. Douglas became Mrs. Oakes, though the New York decree, futile in that regard, contained a clause forbidding her to marry.

A year later Mrs. Oakes obtained leave from Justice Stover, who had granted the decree, to visit her children every third Saturday, at the home of her sister, the wife of Dr. Sherman Wright, 30 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. The children were to be brought to Mrs. Wright's house and from noon until 4 in the afternoon were to be considered as absolutely in the mother's custody.

This plan was carried out, with occasional interruptions, until last spring, when Douglas objected to sending the little girls to the Wright house, because there had been a recent case of scarlet fever there. Following this and other disputes between the attorneys over the visits of the children, Douglas asked the courts to amend the decree by withholding the privilege of seeing her children from Mrs. Oakes.

The father declared in his application that the children had already objected to the visits and anticipated them with dread and reluctance. Dorothy, he says, has reached an age where she appreciates the significance of the separation from her mother and suffers mortification when she is reminded of it. Both of the children, Douglas says, have lost all natural affection for their mother, and regard her with positive dislike and contempt. They do not bear the embraces to which they are forced to submit, he says, and have often asked him if there is no way in which they can be freed from the obligation of going to their aunt's house against their will. Furthermore, said Douglas, his former wife was not inspired by any motherly affection in insisting on her legal rights, but by a mere desire to annoy and harass him. The children often complained to him, he said, that their schoolmates and playmates asked them awkward questions concerning their mamma and their regular visits to Schermerhorn street.

To this affidavit Douglas attached another, sworn to by Dorothy, and also a letter which she wrote, of her own free will, as he and his counsel say, for submission to the court. The letter, in its childish hand, reads as follows:

"The reason I dislike Mrs. Oakes is because, first, she steals papa; second, she left us, and, third, she tempts us with things we cannot take and almost forces them upon us."

"One time when told I disliked to go there and considered her leaving my father a wrong action, Mr. Wright said he would not have me talking that way to his wife and in his house, and his wife said she would spank me if I did not listen to her telling all Mrs. Oakes's good deeds."

"I was told by one of the family that my father had no standing in society and so had."

"Mrs. Wright said I behaved so badly she would write a note to my minister. The behaving badly was disliking and not playing with the woman who calls herself my mother."

"They are very disagreeable about kissing and made me say I loved them. Once when I refused to kiss Mrs. Oakes she said they would keep my umbrella. When our friends ask why we go to Schermerhorn street and to whose house we go we are ashamed to tell them."

"There are many more things to be said about our visits, but they are of such a disagreeable nature I try to forget them, and for the most part succeed."

"DOROTHY DOUGLAS."

In her affidavit Dorothy said that among the things she and her little sister objected to was being forced to play with Dr. Wright's little girl when they did not like her. Dorothy corroborated most of her father's statements and said that he had never tried to influence her against the mother, but that she and her sister often talked over their troubles together, and thought that they ought not to be compelled to see persons whom they did not want to visit.

Margaret Miller, governess of the children, made an affidavit in which she affirmed the statement that the children disliked to visit their mother. They often came back sick, she said, because of the cakes and candies that were forced upon them, and were finally instructed not to accept such gifts.

In her replying affidavit Mrs. Oakes, who lives with her mother-in-law at 338 West Seventy-second street, denied that she was trying to annoy her former husband, or that the children had openly shown their dislike for her. On the contrary, she said, she was anxious to be friendly by her maternal instinct, and insists on being allowed to see the girls regularly.

While it is true, she says, that Dorothy occasionally showed a coolness when she met her mother on these visits, the feeling soon wore off, and fifteen minutes after they had met the children and she were on the best of terms. On the very day when Dorothy's letter to the court was written, the children came to see her and were as happy as on any other day. From this Mrs. Oakes concludes that her former husband is consistently influencing the children against her and instilling dislike, if not worse, in place of the natural love that a child should evince for its mother.

Mrs. Oakes's sister, Mrs. Wright, made a similar affidavit, and on these and other papers submitted Justice Blanchard decided that he would not disturb the arrangement that has existed for five years. Douglas intends to appeal from this decision. When the children are 14 years old they can elect to continue or cease their visits.

After Douglas got his divorce he settled for \$1,500 an allowance and that he had brought against Fred Oakes. This sum, he announced, he would give to a home for fallen women.

DEWEY'S WINNER FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cakes, 125 Fulton St., N. Y. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., N. Y. Ad.

SCHOOLMASTER NO GENTLEMAN.

Not Recognized as Such in an English Court of Law.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Judge and counsel in a London court yesterday argued the question whether a schoolmaster could be a gentleman. The schoolmaster's solicitor raised the question in applying for his client's fees as a witness under the head of gentleman or professional man, instead of on the lower scale of tradesman as ordered by the court registrar.

Counsel advocated the definition of a gentleman as one who by education, occupation or income holds a position above menial service or ordinary trade. The judge suggested that a draper who made £10,000 a year might be a perfect gentleman in society, but would not be a gentleman for the purposes of a court on a high court scale, although a man with an independent income of £50 would be. Counsel maintained that his client, though without a university degree, was a man of education, of refinement, of artistic and literary attainments, an accomplished musician and the proprietor of a large school, and was therefore a gentleman.

The judge, however, upheld the registrar in deciding that he could receive fees on a lower scale, but gave comfort to schoolmasters with this dictum: "No schoolmaster must think that he is insulted; that he is to be no gentleman, in fact. He is only to be no gentleman in law."

FIX C. M. SCHWAB'S TAXES.

County Commissioners in Pennsylvania Add Penalty for Not Filing Schedules.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10.—A few days ago John A. Schwab, father of C. M. Schwab, the steel magnate, appeared before the county commissioners and said that his son desired to become a citizen of Cambria county, and he desired to have his investments and money at interest taxed for State purposes in this county.

In accordance with this expressed wish, C. M. Schwab was entered on the registry list for Loretto and his father got the necessary blanks to be filled out declaring the amounts owned by C. M. Schwab. When the papers were given him Mr. Schwab refused to make the return and the county commissioners took action at their meeting this afternoon.

Under the law, when a voter refuses to make the return of the investments and money at interest, the commissioners are directed to make what they consider a fair estimate and then are empowered to add 50 per cent to the sum as a penalty. To-day the board assessed Mr. Schwab's holdings in the county comprising the sum of \$60,000, three-fourths of which will be returned by the State Treasurer to the County Treasurer.

This makes his taxes on that part of his property \$60,000, three-fourths of which will be returned by the State Treasurer to the County Treasurer.

TO KIDNAP A PHYSICIAN.

Homicide Case Reveals an Alleged Plot to Extort Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The killing of Charles Haines near Knox, Stark county, by A. H. Mullen, has brought out the details of a conspiracy to kidnap and hold Dr. W. W. Brown, a wealthy physician of Tippecanoe county, for ransom. Dr. Brown owned a farm in Stark county and Haines was his tenant. On Sunday evening Haines went to Mullen and proposed that they should call Dr. Brown to the farm from the town they should waylay him, blind him and keep him in an old cabin till a reward was offered for him.

Dr. Brown agreed to it and it was then proposed that Brown should be lured into the woods, gagged and tortured till he gave a check for a large sum, then his captors to draw the money and escape to the West. Mullen says that he refused to take part in the plot and that Haines told him of the other two who had agreed to act with him. On Wednesday Dr. Haines called on Mullen's house and knocked at the door, but before it could be opened he forced his way in and advanced upon Mullen, who was seated at the supper table with his wife. Haines threatened Mullen and advanced upon him and Mullen ran into a side room, picked up his shotgun and killed Haines as he tried to enter.

George Haines said to have been in the plot with his brother and Dr. Brown has ordered him prosecuted.

MIDSHIPMAN SUE.

\$7,500 Demanded for an Assault on a Boy Football Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Midshipman Robert May Mann of the Annapolis academy has been made defendant in suits for \$7,500 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by John Lyons, aged 10 years, at the close of the Army and Navy football game last month.

Mann is charged with having struck Lyons "many violent blows" and with having broken Lyons' leg by "inflicting several kicks upon him." The boy has been in the hospital ever since. Mann, it is alleged, at the close of the game rushed over to the flagpole where the Annapolis colors were. He climbed the pole and rescued the colors. Lyons was nearby cheering for the Army. He saw a megaphone on the ground and picked it up. When Dorothy's letter to the court was written, the children came to see her and were as happy as on any other day. From this Mrs. Oakes concludes that her former husband is consistently influencing the children against her and instilling dislike, if not worse, in place of the natural love that a child should evince for its mother.

Mann's lawyer, who is charged, assaulted the boy.

A communication from the Navy Department has been received saying that the midshipman will be on hand at the trial.

NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED.

Sir William Ramsay Gets the Award in Chemistry.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10.—The winners of the annual Nobel prizes were announced to-day. The awards were as follows: Physics, Baron Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy at the British Royal Institution; chemistry, Sir William Ramsay; medicine, Prof. Pavlov of the Military Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg. The prize for literature was divided between Frederico Mistral of France and Jon J. Ebbogang of Spain. The peace prize was awarded to the Institute of International Law.

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THOUGHT HER A RUSSIAN SPY.

NEW YORKER THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION FROM FRANCE.

Miss Eugenie Uhrlich, a Catholic Writer and Charitable Worker, Summoned Before Government Officers—Our State Department Secures Her Release.

Miss Eugenie Uhrlich, a well known Catholic writer, and a lecturer before the Champlain Summer School, was arrested recently at Limoges, France, as a Russian spy. She is the secretary of the Guild of the Infant Saviour, the charitable organization that takes care of the Catholic half of all the stray babies picked up in this city, and of which Mrs. Robert McGinnis of 40 East Seventy-sixth street is the head.

Mrs. McGinnis said yesterday that she had just received word from Miss Uhrlich that it was only through the prompt action taken by cable by the State Department at Washington that she was saved from deportation.

Miss Uhrlich is a native of Galena, Ill., where her father was an old neighbor of Gen. Grant. In September Miss Uhrlich went abroad, intending to make some post-graduate studies at Oxford and do other work there for a short period.

While there she met one of the French Sisters of Notre Dame, whose convent at Limoges, France, had been closed and the inmates exiled to England.

This sister told Miss Uhrlich that the school for young women attached to the convent was being kept open under lay direction, and that they were very much in need of a teacher who could give instruction in English. Miss Uhrlich, who speaks French and German as well as English, was persuaded to go to Limoges and take up for a time the post of instructor in English and German at the school.

For the first week or two everything seemed destined to make her stay agreeable. Then, on Nov. 10, she received a summons to appear before a local official.

At his office she was informed that the Government had reason to believe that she was a Russian spy, of whom there were a number known to be wandering about the country, pretending to be Americans. She unfortunately had neglected to get a passport before leaving New York, and the investigators declined to accept the evidence of such letters and papers as she could produce.

They were politely incredulous of all her explanations, and told her that she had better get ready to leave the country as a spy. Terrified at the prospect and knowing no one in France to whom she could appeal, as a last chance she wrote to Mrs. McGinnis, here in New York, asking her to forward the necessary documentary identification.

She got the letter, said Mrs. McGinnis yesterday, "I saw that there was no time to be lost. My daughter was, fortunately, in Washington on a visit, so I got her on the telephone and told her Miss Uhrlich's story, directing her to see the authorities there and put the cable at work."

After seeing the French Ambassador and Solicitor Benfield the State Department she finally got to Assistant Secretary Loomis, who, after hearing the story, told her not to worry any more, that he would attend to the case immediately.

"He at once cabled to the American representative at Limoges," reported here Eugenie Uhrlich, an American citizen, is arrested as Russian spy. Investigation and report immediately. That settled the business. Here is Miss Uhrlich's letter, dated Nov. 27, in which she tells about it.

"She was summoned again," she says, "before the local magistrate and concluded that her time had come and that she would be deported, as she had not heard from New York. To her delight, however, she found there the American vice-consular agent, M. Jouhannaud, the consular agent, Walter Griffin, being temporarily absent. He was fortified with the State Department's cable despatch. Apologies for the mistake were profuse, and she has not since been molested."

"We have reason to believe that she was denounced to the Government by one of the Cones secret service agents, who are spread all over France since the Government war on the Catholic schools began in the hope that her arrest and deportation as a Russian spy might further cripple the convent school at Limoges."

GUN PRACTICE FOR COPS.

Marksmanship to Count for Promotion—McAdoo Arranges Scheme.

Police Commissioner McAdoo issued a general order yesterday for pistol practice by the members of the force. Two regiments, the Fourteenth in Brooklyn and the Twenty-second in Manhattan, have agreed to lead the pistol range in their respective departments in the daytime for the purpose. Each policeman is to shoot five rounds of five shots each once a month.

When pistol practice was tried once before during Mayor Strong's administration the time was taken out of the men's "time off." They kicked strenuously at this and many of them went voluntarily and were fired their allotted shots into space, with attempt at marksmanship. Commissioner McAdoo will also have a pistol practice during the "time off," but he hopes to stimulate interest by having the Civil Service Commission approve of a plan to allow points to count toward promotion for good marksmanship. His scheme is to give one point to a "marksmen" to a "sharpshooter" and three for a perfect score. He also intends to offer a "Commissioner's Medal" to be shot for annually. Sergeant William A. Jones, who is an expert revolver shot, is to be in charge of the practice.

Commissioner McAdoo, speaking of the plan yesterday, said he gave the officers to use in case of necessity in the performance of their duty. No man in the army, navy, or police force is given a weapon which he does not understand how to use skillfully.

DOWIE TO PAY IN FULL TO-MORROW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—John Alexander Dowie, first apostle of the Christian Catholic Church, has returned to Zion City from the South, where he accompanied his wife, who is seeking restoration to health under sunny skies. It is said Dowie will pay the last installment of his Zion City indebtedness on Monday. The amount is \$140,000.

FLORIDA, AUGUSTA, GA., & CAMDEN, S. C. Via Penn. R.R. and Southern Ry. Super. Service. Two trains daily, 7:20 A. M. and 7:25 P. M. Jan. 10, 1905, inauguration Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Office, 371 and 118 W. 47th St.—Ad.

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MCCARREN WINS AGAIN.

Unanimously Chosen Chairman of the Kings County Executive Committee.

Senator Patrick H. Mc